



Livestock Grazing Management

in Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat

- **Land Health Standards**—Evaluating Land Health Standards and making determinations of causal factors when standards are not achieved.
Utah Land Health Standard #3: “Desired species, including native, threatened, endangered, and special status species, are maintained at a level appropriate for the site and species involved.”
- **Cooperation**—Working with permittees, lessees, and other landowners to develop voluntary management strategies that integrate public and private lands into single management units (see 43 CFR 4180—throughout).
- **Prioritizing Work**—Prioritizing the review and processing of grazing permits/leases for allotments, including monitoring for compliance and conditions. (IM-2018-024: “...land health considerations are the primary basis for prioritizing the processing of grazing permits and leases, monitoring..., and making progress toward achieving land health standards.”)
- **Relinquishments**—Following policy direction in IM-2013-184 if a permittee or lessee requests to voluntarily relinquish their grazing permit and preference.
- **Drought**—Addressing drought impacts on grazing allotments with grazing permittees/lessees and developing contingency plans (see 43 CFR 4110.3-3(b)).
- **If Not Meeting Land Health Standards**—If livestock grazing is the causal factor, NEPA analyses for permit renewals/modifications in PHMA will analyze multiple potential changes that address the reasons for not meeting. Any change would follow consultation, cooperation, and coordination (see MAA MA-LG-6; 43 CFR 4180.2).
- **Range Improvements**—Evaluating and modifying, if necessary, range improvements (i.e., water developments, fences) and planning new projects to contribute to range-land health and maintain greater sage-grouse habitat (see MAA MA-LG-10, MA-LG-11, and MAA MA-LG-16).

Land Health Assessment, Evaluation, Determination, and Permit Renewal Work Flow

